

# **NRDC Input on Proposed Title 20 Efficiency Standard for New TVs**



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# Overview

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- Where are we now?
- Trends
- NRDC Feedback on PG&E and CEA proposals

# TVs from 50,000 ft

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- TVs – one of biggest unregulated electricity uses in the home
- Many big screen TVs use as much energy per year as new refrigerator
- TV energy use growing due to:
  - Bigger screen sizes
  - On more hours/day ( more content, DVDs, video games, etc.)
  - Move to HD

# TVs from 50,000 ft (cont.)

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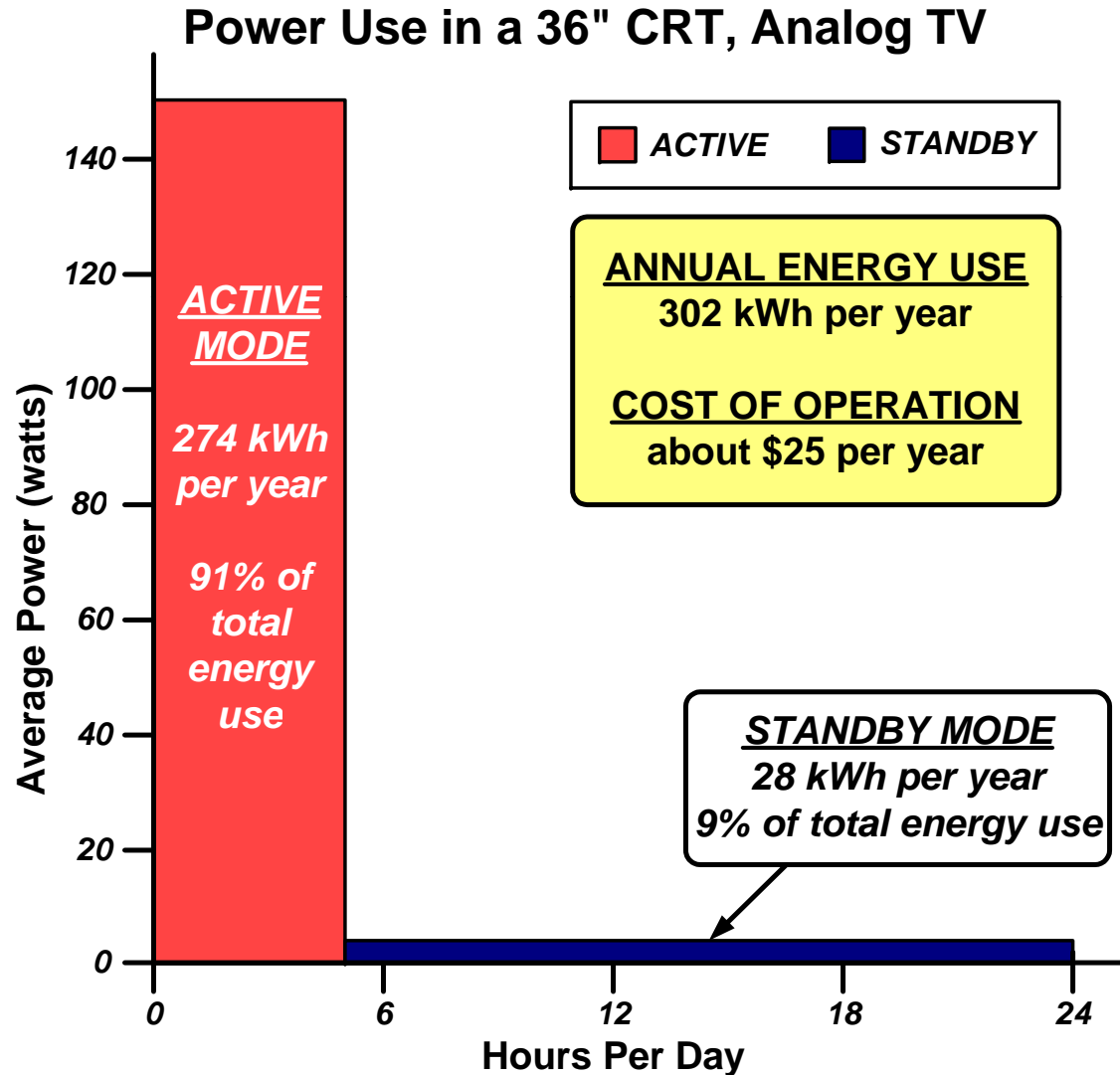
- E-STAR now includes on-mode:
  - Tier 1 - effective 11/1/2008
  - Tier 2 - Levels TBD, effective 9/1/2010
- TVs represent 1% of national electricity use. Similar to 2005 energy use of all servers in US data centers and server farms that support the internet.

# Key Elements for a Standard

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- ☐ Reliable test method
- ☐ Test data
- ☐ Spread between best and worst models
- ☐ Evidence of compliant models and/or ability to get there cost effectively very soon.

# Why Include On/Active Mode?



# On Mode Test Method

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- DOE test method outdated
- Industry consensus test method now available (IEC). Created set of moving test clips – already used by EPA and others
- Formal IEC approval and publication due within weeks

# Data Set

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- Hundreds of TVs tested in US and Europe per the IEC test method.
- Energy Star data set finalized in early 2008, but does not reflect most recent models and efficiency improvements

(Note: due to CEA insistence, make and model numbers were NOT provided to EPA)



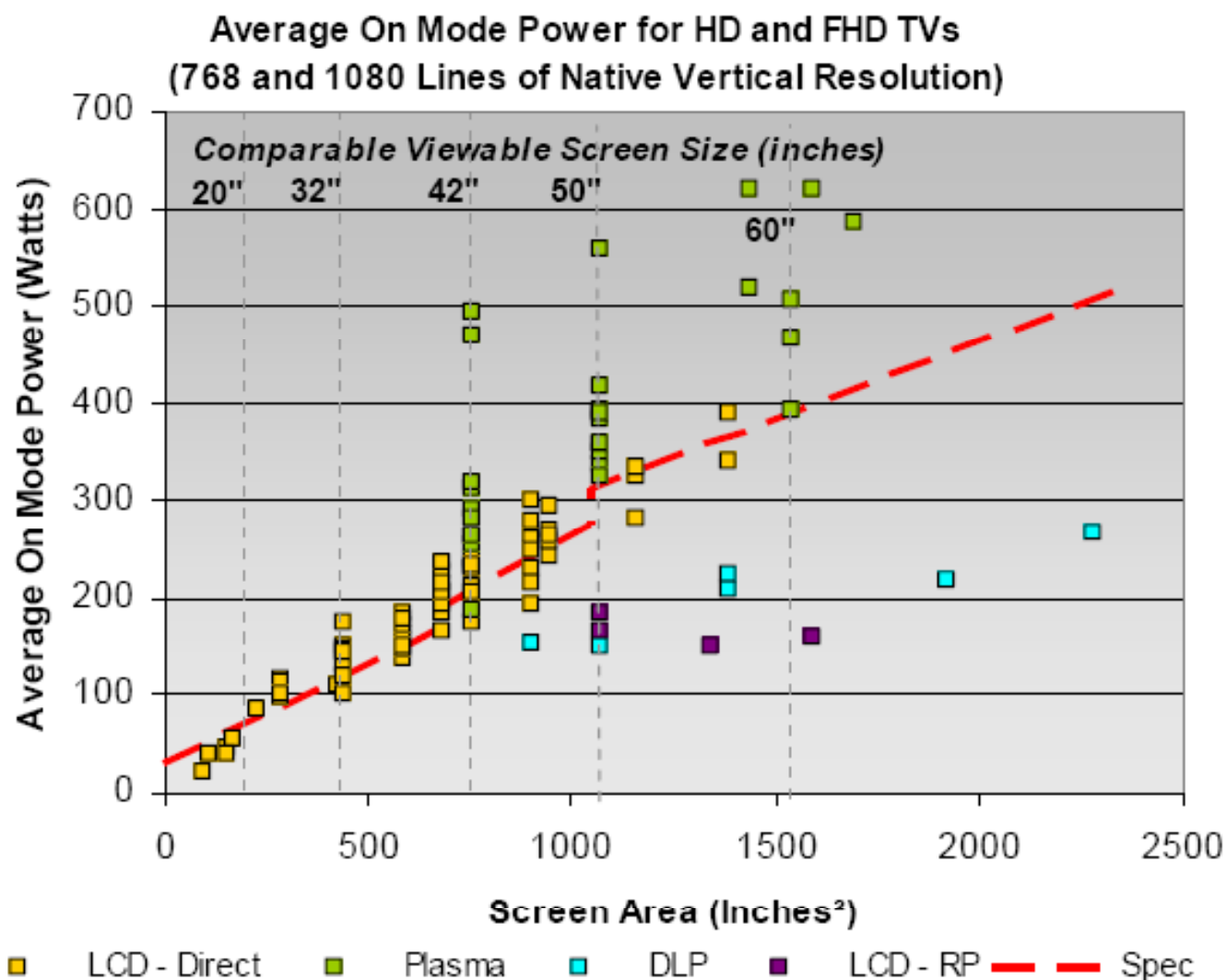
# Data Spread

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- Wide differences in on mode energy use of current models DOES exist. Spreads:
  - Within technology families (e.g., plasma vs. plasma, LCD vs. LCD)

AND

- Between competing technology (plasma, LCD, and rear projection)



**NOTE:** The above chart includes only one data point per model, i.e., where manufacturers provided data for multiple factory pre-set picture settings, EPA has only included measurements made at the factory default, as shipped, picture setting.

# Market Background

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- 5 major LCD “panel” manufacturers worldwide. (Panel is the screen, backlight units, diffuser plate, etc.)
- All 5 panel makers now very focused on efficiency improvements
- Recent prototypes shown by all panel makers and their customers promise ~30%-50% power reduction, with no sacrifice in picture quality

# Impact of settings on power use

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- Most TVs shipped overly bright to “stand out” at retail
- Plasma energy use very dependent upon screen settings
- “Home appropriate” settings could cut plasma TV power use by up to 30% (see CNET stories). LCD setting only 10% or so benefit

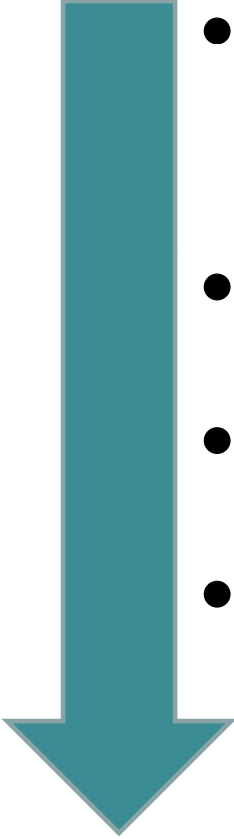
# Plasmas

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- Panasonic showed “double efficiency” technology at 1/08 CES show that ***“would cut annual power consumption approximately in half”***
- Also remember plasma only represent 10 to 15% of the market.

# Various Options

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- No standard – Just test and list; let the market work
  - Adopt current Energy Star spec
  - Adopt modified Energy Star spec
  - Add a more stringent spec to reflect savings achievable by next generation products

# Proposals Analysis

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## 1. CEA -Just test and list beginning 2/19/09:

- a) *Why wait?* Sales spike to occur before then. Nothing confidential – industry should do so voluntarily beginning this fall
- b) FTC to require this soon anyway due to federal energy bill (EISA)
- c) Not enough – many consumers don't base purchases primarily on energy use. Will not prevent ongoing sales of less efficient models, especially low cost “off brands”.

## 2. Adopt Energy Star

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- E-Star spec is not very ambitious.
- Compliance rate expected to skyrocket due to screen setting adjustments – industry will move towards forced set-up menu.
- Big concessions made for large screen TVs -. Problematic given market trend towards larger TVs.
- Many big screen TVs are used in hotel lobbies, bars, etc. and are on 12 hours/day or more – these should have tougher, not easier standards



# 3. Adopt Modified Energy Star Specification (tier 1)

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- Create a continuous line. Eliminates problem of weak spec for the biggest TVs
- Makes sense as the “first step”. Eliminate least efficient models from the market.
- All technologies can meet this spec (tier 1) with little to no changes needed. Many plasmas can meet this simply by changing screen settings
- Effective date – suggest 1 year after E-Star goes into effect 11/1/2009. Capture 2009 holiday selling season (PG&E proposed 1/1/11)

## 4. Set an Ambitious Tier 2

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- Establish a more stringent standard based on expected improvements in new models
- Set a clear target for new designs and give sufficient lead time for industry to innovate and make necessary production changes.
- Lead time – provides ability for utilities to offer rebates for Tier 2 models and jumpstart the market

# NRDC Recommendations

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- Adopt both CEA's test and list proposal, **AND** PG&E's proposed two Tier minimum performance standard
- Triple check settings language and ensure we get it right
- Recommended effective dates:
  - Tier I: 11/1/2009 (1 year after EStar)
  - Tier 2: 11/1/2011 (>3 years from today)

# Final Points

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- Set a technology neutral, performance based standard. Two tiered standard makes a lot of sense.
- To greatly increase the energy and carbon savings CA needs, establish a meaningful Tier 2 standard **now** and give industry lots of lead time.
- PG&E proposal will yield 600 MW of demand savings upon full stock turnover. ( compare this against the 60 MW of savings the state has worked so hard to achieve by installing roof top PVs in 2008. Go to <http://www.sfgate.com/cgi-bin/article.cgi?f=/c/a/2008/07/15/BUNL11OVEF.DTL&hw=solar&sn=001&sc=1000>

# Final Points

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- Provide industry with sufficient time to achieve Tier 2. We suggest roughly 3 ½ years from today.
- Based on industry press releases, prototypes, etc, consumers will have ongoing access to all digital technologies including LCD, plasma, rear projection/DLP, etc. after Tier 2 goes into effect.